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### NGO's FOREIGN CONTRIBUTION TO AGRICULTURAL SUSTAINABILITY IN INDIA

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#### Abstract

The purpose of this study is to analyze the foreign contribution for enhancing sustainable management of NGOs for Agricultural activity in India and various programs for the year 2004 – 2012. The sustainability of Agricultural activity through NGO is identified for analysis in this paper. In this study, formidable challenges in NGO foreign contributions for sustainability of Agricultural activity is considered as a major factor. So, the purposes considered for the study are: Agricultural activity. It is imperative that NGO is a primary sector to manage the sustainable development of the rural society, hence FCGR (foreign contribution growth rate) is considered as key factor to depict the growth rate of NGO contribution purported for the above mentioned study. The trend of the growth rate is determined for analysis. The results show that sustainable management of Agricultural projects must be improved according to foreign contribution received by NGO's in India.

**Key words:** NGO, FCRA, Rural, Sustainability, Agriculture and Villages.

#### 1. Introduction

Though, India is a fascinating country that emerged as the land of NGOs with shadowy disclosures of foreign funding. This analytical study contributes to the Agricultural extension activity through foreign funding. In National dictum NGOs are called as Voluntary organizations or Voluntary agencies and recently known as Voluntary development organizations or Non-Governmental Development Organisations or Non-profit institutions.

#### 2. Objective

The objective of this study is to analyze the FCGR (foreign contribution growth rate) towards Agricultural activity to NGOs in India

#### 3. Research Methodology

This study is based on the secondary data. This study gives the NGO association and fund utilization of foreign contribution for the stated purposes. The purpose of this study is to analyze the foreign contribution of sustainable management towards NGOs in various purposes from the year 2004 – 2012. The purposes considered for the study are Agricultural activity. Statistical tools used for the analysis are Mean, Median, Standard deviations, Ratio analysis and Trend analysis.

##### 3.1. Foreign contribution to NGOs

In India NGOs the statutory laws governing the various types of non-profit organizations are: The Societies Registration Act, 1860; The Indian Trusts Act 1982; Public Trust Act, 1950; The Indian Companies Act (Section 25), 1956. In the year 2006, a forum was organized to discuss the issues relating to implementation of the UN Handbook on Non-

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profit Institutions in the System of National Accounts in India. The need to implement the UN Handbook in order to capture the contribution of NPIs to the national economy was stressed out by the UN Resident Coordinator and UNDP India Resident representative. This foreign contribution act as stimulant to Agriculture activities and related projects could be planned according by the Government of India. Foreign contribution to NGOs has significant effect on the economy, budget and ample welfare activities in India. The report of Brundt land commission defines Sustainable development as “Sustainability development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own need”.

### 3.2. Analysis on agricultural activity

Foreign contribution is made annually for the purpose of Agricultural activity through NGOs in India. As such projects funds are required for the Agricultural activity and it is one of the vital factors in the human development.

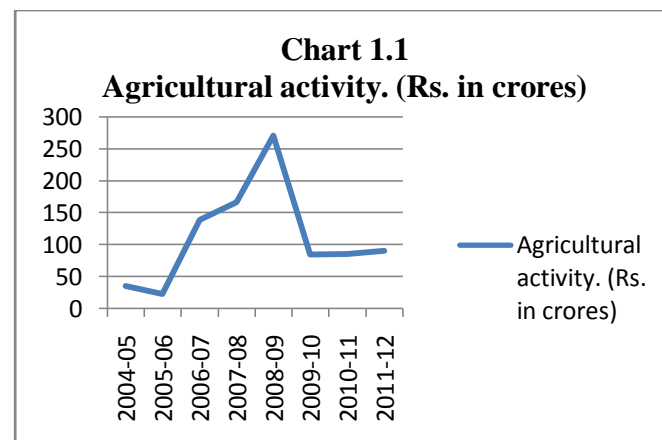
**Table 1.1. Receipt and utilization of foreign contribution towards Agricultural activity.**

Year	Welfare of the Agricultural activity.(Rs. in crores)
2004-05	35.43
2005-06	23.19
2006-07	139.04
2007-08	166.46
2008-09	271.28
2009-10	84.74
2010-11	85.85
2011-12	91.23

Source: Ministry of Home Affairs –Foreigners Division, FCRA wing

Hence, a significant amount of foreign contribution was allocated and utilized annually towards Agricultural activity projects / schemes to

NGOs in India. The Table1.1 shown above contains the data of Receipt and utilization of foreign contribution towards Agricultural activity projects from the year 2004-2012. The growth rate is determined to study the foreign contribution of funds received for the stated purpose towards Agricultural activity projects by NGOs in India.



The Chart1.1 shown above gives an understanding of growth percentage annually from the year 2005 to 2012. The Standard deviation value shown is 79.89 crore which indicates that the deviation value from the mean value of 88.54 crore. As the trend shows that foreign contribution value decreased from 2008 to 2009. The least contribution is Rs.23.19 crores in the year 2005-06. The highest contribution was made in Rs.271.28 in the year 2008 - 09. The median was calculated as 88.54, which shows the growth percentage factor essential for sustainable growth of NGO in Agricultural activity.

### 4. Findings

The findings of the study relies on receipt of funds and utilization for the Agricultural activity through NGOs listed on the annual data of voluntary association by Government of India for the year from 2004 - 2012. For the purpose of Agricultural activity projects, the foreign fund allocation to NGO should be more than Rs.88.54 crores which is essential for sustainable growth rate in India.

### 5. Suggestions

- NGO should be given utmost importance in executing agricultural projects.



- Number of Project allocation should be increased through government funds in Agricultural activity and sustainability can be achieved through NGO.

## 6. Conclusion

In India, NGO is a major source for receiving funding from foreign countries. Various projects are listed under Ministry of Home Affairs for the development of the country. This study is similar to the cost benefit analysis of the NGO foreign funds to the development of agricultural projects. In this analytical study, the Agricultural projects was given utmost importance for the welfare and development of human and society. Government may lay down policy that NGO should be given importance to do better job in rural villages of India.

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